



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRIEF NOTES

Babylonian Titles of Medical Textbooks

In *CT* 14, plate 23, the obverse of K 9283 and K 259 are reproduced. The former tablet deals with the treatment of bites and stings of venomous animals; the latter is a pharmaco-therapeutic list for toothache, shaking tooth, and tooth-decay. The reverse of neither of the tablets is there published. The obverse of K 259 was first reproduced together with K 191 by Sayce and is widely used in the literature. The lack of reproductions of the reverse has been a handicap in the determination of the relationship of the different pharmaco-therapeutic series of tablets. The authorities of the British Museum have allowed the reverse to be photographed, and a reproduction of it accompanies this note.

The principal part is the phraseology known from every colophon of Assurbanipal's library. Of the first extant line of the reverse of K 259 only traces are preserved. The end of this line and the next 3 lines read: *nisik tupsaruti ša ina šarani alik mahria mamma šipru šuatu la ihuzu . . . mala bâšmu ina tuppani aštur asnik abrima ana tamarti šitassia kirib ikallia ukin*. The signs of the lacuna are: *TI KIB SA AN IV U LI*. The first part of the phraseology (*nisik* to *ukin*) recurs in every tablet of the *sualu* series, and there a longer passage of the lacuna shows the real title of the medical textbook of which the three *sualu* tablets form a separate volume. The above lacuna of K 259 is again the real title of a large series of tablets containing the materia medica, the indication of the special drug, and its special application, arranged in classified form in three columns. It was some sort of Babylonian practitioner's memorandum.

FELIX VON OEFELE

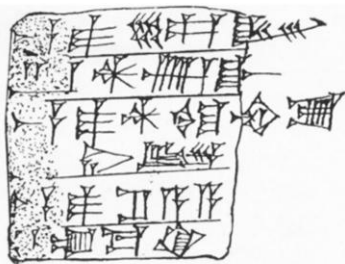
New York City

The Name Hammurabi

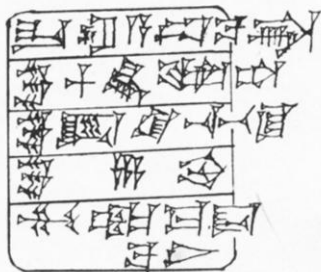
Since the appearance of Ungnad's note on 'Ammurapi,' *ZA* 22 (1908), p. 7 f., the spelling *Hammurapi* has gradually been displacing the older transcription of the name of the greatest



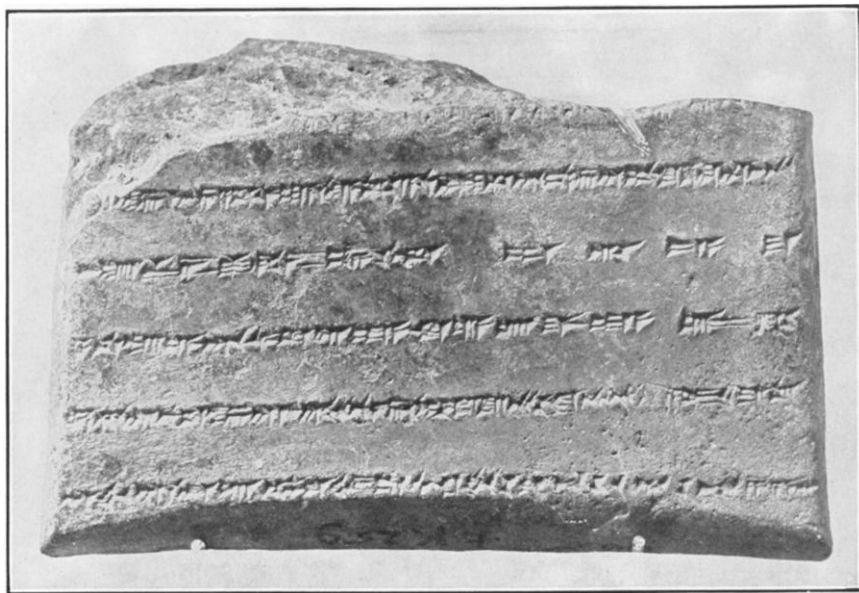
OBVERSE



REVERSE



TABLET FROM DREHEM DATED IN THE REIGN OF DUNGI, KING OF UR
(See Nies, 'The Reading of GIŠ-ÚĜki')



REVERSE OF TABLET K259 OF THE KUYOUNJIK COLLECTION,
BRITISH MUSEUM

(See von Oefele, 'Babylonian Titles of Medical Textbooks')